Motion to pass.

Sri MALI MARIAPPA.—I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as passed by the Legislative Council, be passed."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as passed by the Legislative Council, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MYSORE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (ENFORCEMENT) BILL, 1958.

Sri MALI MARIAPPA (Minister for Co-operation).—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Bill, 1958, as passed by the Legislative Council, be taken into consideration."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Bill, 1958, as passed by the Legislative Council, be taken into consideration."

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾಲಿ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪುನರ್‌ವಿಂಗಡಣೆ ಆದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಲೀನವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಐದು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಐದು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ವೇಟ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಮೆಷರ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮನೂದೆಗಳು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಒಂದುಗೂಡಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಯೂನಿಫಾರ್ಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಈ ಮನೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ 1956ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ Standards of Weights and Measures Act ಅನ್ನು ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳವರು ಈ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಸಹ ಈ ಮನೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತರಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಮೂಲತತ್ವ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾದ ತೂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಅಳತೆ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಇರಬಾರದು, ಏಕರೂಪತೆ ಇರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕದ್ದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ತೂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಅಳತೆಯ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ವೇರಿಫೈ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಗುರುತಿಸತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಪುಗಳು ಸಹ ಇರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕಂಥ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದಂಥ ತೂಕ, ಅಳತೆ ಮತ್ತು ತೂಕದ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಪುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥವರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಅವರುಗಳು ಲೈಸನ್ಸು ಪಡೆದಿರಬೇಕು; ಅವರು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಸಹ ಇವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಹೀಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅಥವಾ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವೇಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೆಷರುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥದ್ದಾಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಇರಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡಿ, ಚೆಸ್ಟಿಂಗ್, ವೇರಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್, ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಪಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಹ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಕಲಮುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳಿರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕಂಥದ್ದನ್ನು ಸಹ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕಾನೂನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ತಕ್ಸೀರುಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ, ಯಾವು ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ತಕ್ಸೀರು ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸಹ ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ತಕ್ಸೀರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಏನು ಏನು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ವಿಧಿಸಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವುದನ್ನೂ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಪೀಲಿನ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಸಹ ತೋರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಎರಡು ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಪೀಲಿನ ಪರಿಹಾರ ತೋರಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಈ ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರಬಹುದಾದ ಇಕ್ಕಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಸಹ ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಕೆಲವು ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ತೂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಅಳತೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು, ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕವರ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥದ್ದು ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ತರತಕ್ಕುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ, ಈ ಸಭೆಯವರು ಈ ಮನೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (Kolar Gold Fields).—I would like to place a few observations in respect of the Bill.

While placing these observations, I would like to clarify one aspect and it is this. The object of the Bill may as such be good. But I have got certain observations of a critical nature. The point is this. There are so many good things that ought to be brought up by way of reform. But that is not the only justification for the introduction of a legislative measure. It has also to be considered as to whether the measure

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can be justified from the point of view of urgency and from the point of view of priority. Taking these two aspects into consideration, I do not see any reason and I do not see any justification for the hasty introduction of this measure. The only justification seems to be this. The Government of India have introduced a Central Enactment and State Legislatures are required within the course of ten years to bring in a similar measure.

2-30 P.M.

I know that the supporters of this Bill would lay stress on the fact that already seventy-seven countries the world over are adopting the metric system of weights and measures, and that only the Anglo-Saxon countries have not taken recourse to the metric system. It is no doubt true. All the same I would ask that if these Commonwealth countries have not thought it wise to adopt the metric system, where is the justification for our suddenly going-in for this change-over? In this connection I would point out that in the year 1951, the U.K. Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Hodgson to consider the question of adoption of the system in U.K. He no doubt recommended for the adoption of the metric system but the U.K. Government thought that it was unnecessary in view of the prohibitive cost involved; they did not reject it on ideological grounds. They evaluated the burden that would result and wisely refrained from going ahead with the measure. The latest position as far as U.K. is concerned is that another scientific committee presided over by a scientist Sir, Beaver is going into the question and it is hoped that proper and suitable recommendations would be made. When that is the position in the Commonwealth countries, where is the need or the hurry for adopting such a measure in India?

Sri CHANDERSEKHAR S. PATEL (Aland).—What about the non-Commonwealth countries, particularly Russia?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I have already said that some 77 countries have adopted the metric system. If you want to follow Russia only in this regard, it is left to you.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO (Mysore City).—What is the system in Russia?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The metric system.

This problem has to be viewed from two angles: one is the cost and the other is the period over which the change-over should be spread.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—If you are in Russia, you would be called a deviationist.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—In fact you are a deviationist! You are deviating towards....In U.K. they wanted to spread it over twenty years, but here the period is ten years.

Sri T. D. MARANNA (Magadi).—If you make the same statement in Russia, you would be classified as a deviationist with all the consequences.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—You are deviating towards Russia.

The financial memorandum accompanying this Bill is fictitious because it does not indicate the real cost and the real amount of inconvenience that would fall upon the public. Is it appreciated properly? This is not the same as introducing the Naya Paise. It may be said that the nP. has become a practical affair and not much inconvenience has been caused. In the conversion to Naya Paise there is no likelihood of much loss, though there have been complaints of losses resulting from exchange between the old and new coins. The existing weights and measures in commerce and trade would have to be replaced by the new measures. Who is going to bear the burden of this replacement? Certainly not the Government, but the traders. In the ultimate analysis, this burden would be shifted upon the consumers. The traders would not certainly pay from their pockets. Therefore I maintain that this is tantamount to indirect taxation.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—How do you say that it amounts to indirect taxation?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—So far as the cost of replacement is concerned, it

will be indirectly transferred to the consumer, especially in the country side.

Sri T. D. MARANNA (Magadi).—That is the Communist way of accusing the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Either it be the Communist way or the other way, every way has a way here (*Laughter*).

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I can understand if we attempt to bring in uniformity in respect of the weights and measures existing in different areas of the country. Why not bring in uniformity in the matter of seers and maunds? The standard seer has been defined. Likewise the standard maund has been defined. It is not as if there can't be a standard uniformity for these weights. Why not bring in uniformity in respect of these things? Why should we suddenly decide to go in for the metric system? Even if the metric system is introduced in respect of industries, perhaps it does not matter. But what we are seeking to do now is to bring about a change which embraces the whole social life of the country and that too within ten years. Actually, it will not be ten years because for a period of three years after the introduction of the metric system, the existing weights and measures would continue alongside. After the three-year period, only the metric system of weights would be in force. After the sixth year implementation would become strict; prosecutions would be launched and the existing system would be completely wiped out. Within the course of three years the entire population of this country, even the uneducated rural folk, would have to attune themselves, will have to re-organise their social lives and dealings to the new system, which is quite complex. Even as it is we have been undergoing enough difficulties in respect of the Naye Paise. So many people are losing in the exchange between Naye Paise and the old currency. If we go and give two annas in the Bazaar, we get only 12 nP, but we are asked to pay 13 nP for the same two annas. I cannot therefore imagine the tremendous amount of confusion and inconvenience that would be caused if the whole life were to be disorganised by the introduction of the metric system and within almost three years.

Have the Government formulated plans for the change-over? Can they say how many weights and measures have to be replaced? Can the Minister in-charge of the Bill say as to how many weights, and volumatic measures are required? Have the Government conducted a sample survey? Do they know the total number of weights to be replaced? Have they the necessary means to manufacture them? Is it going to be indigeneously manufaucturued or is it going to involve further foreign exchange? Are we going to import the weights and measures or certain connected equipments? All such information is not placed before the House and we are called upon to express opinions in respect of an important and serious measure. How can we come to a conclusion without adequate material which are vitally necessary to decide on the utility, urgency and priority of this measure? I am not opposing the Bill in point of principle. There are so many good things we want. If all good things of life can come to us by legislation, we would be lucky! If legislation could make the people observe the Ten Commandments, I would be glad. But it is not the desirability of an object alone that determines its place on the statute book. Is the measure so urgent? Is it absolutely necessary in the interest of social progress, in the interest of the implementation of the Five-Year Plan? These points have to be seriously considered. On the other hand I feel that this measure would cause hardship to the people and we can afford to wait.

There are three stages in the execution of this scheme. About the administrative set-up, so far as the Centre is concerned, there is a Committee appointed by the Government of India in which the several Ministries are included and thus also have technical subcommittees. At the State level, have we set-up such sub-committees consisting of scientists, engineers etc, who can go into the question and ascertain the practical problems involved in the

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change-over ? The speed of the change-over and the particular industries in which it would be first tried should be considered by a technical committee so that the change over would be smooth. Then there is the question of propaganda. No doubt the Central Government is doing some propaganda. So far as we are concerned, the educational institutions will have to switch over to the new system. No doubt it would save a lot of headache to the students. The new system would be simpler and avoid the method of fractions. I would like to know if the Government have a proposal to switch over next year, so far as the educational system is concerned from the present fractions to the decimal system of working, especially in the subject of artithmetic.

Third one is, about the penalty of clause. In respect of this particular enactment, I wish to say that this being a new measure and one having tremendous social and economic significance, enforcement ought to be carefully done. Since it embraces the entire masses, especially the rural masses, I do feel that the penalty clause should not be enforced with any rigour. I am not suggesting that if there is any definite fraud committed by a businessman, this penalty should not be enforced. I am only suggesting that there should be no misuse of the powers. When a thing is enforced, sufficient care will have to be taken to see that it does not become one more weapon in the hands of authorities to harass people.

As I said earlier, instead of having metric system, existing seers, etc., can be standardised and such a measure enforced uniformly. That would be an ideal state of affairs. This measure should not be brought forward forthwith all over and must be confined to only certain matters. For instance in respect of linear measures there is no difficulty but in respect of other matters there will be difficulty. For instance if a person's height is measured in the metric system, it will not make any difference. So, with these suggestions I close my speech.

MR. SPEAKER.—I would like to inform the House that the time given for this Bill is 1½ hours. Half an hour will be taken away for reading the Bill clause by clause. So, we will be discussing this only for one hour.

*SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY (Coondapur).—I was a bit surprised when my friend Sri M. C. Narasimhan spoke against the Bill. Sometimes we have to give the devil its due. My Hon'ble friend said that as many as 77 countries had introduced metric system and even in Russia they had done that but since commonwealth countries had not done that, it was not fair or proper that we being a member of the Commonwealth should have brought in this measure. If it is a good thing, one day or the other we have to do that, and sooner it is done the better. Do we agree that metric system is good or bad ? If we agree that it is good, I do not think there is any substance in telling that we should not have that. Of course, as my friend said, a lot of difficulties will arise. In every new measure, in every new reform, difficulties will arise. Just because difficulties arise, it is no argument to say that we should not introduce it. I think for generations we have been adopting the present method and one day or the other metric system should be introduced in India. It is not a new thing at all. The point at issue will be the hardship caused to the villagers or the so called village folks if this measure is introduced. There is no gain saying that this measure will cause enormous difficulties to the villagers. If the Government realise that these enormous difficulties will arise especially among the rural folks, and the small merchants and take effective measures to see that the officials do not harass them,it is allright. My objection to some of these hasty measures is, that we do pass certain Acts and sleep over then and leave the people to suffer. After passing a Bill, the penalty clause should be kept in abeyance for some time or at least Government should not harshly enforce the penalty clause. It my not be proper for me to say that this clause should not be enforced. I

remember just a case. I was arguing in a court in this connection and the Magistrate concerned told me the punishment awarded in the kingdom of Vijayanagar for offences of false measures and weights. The punishment awarded was cutting off the hands. It was a revelation to me. I have stated this just to inform the House that things were looked upon with such seriousness in those times. I do not defend the merchants when they give short weights. They ought to know the penalty clause contained in this Bill. But, what I plead is, this clause should not be brought into force immediately. At least a period of four years should be given to the people to get accustomed to the provisions of this Bill. In bringing progressive legislations, certain considerations ought to prevail, *viz.*, the interests of the illiterates, petty merchants, etc., and some leniency should be shown to such persons.

One more thing that I would like to say is, though the Government of India is taking appropriate measures to propagate the ideas contained in this measure, this Government should not be satisfied with the propaganda carried on by the Government of India. This Government should also make the people understand the provisions of this Bill and how far it helps them and how far they can take advantage of this measure.

I am very glad this Government have brought in this Bill which isreally needed. It is eleven years since we have attained independence and to say that we ought to wait for another generation or five or ten years more, is really bad. We have seen how things have gone on in Russia. Of course there is no democracy there.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—They had metric system even before France.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I am not saying about the metric system. When a thing is stated to be good or admitted to be good, we cannot wait for indefinite time. I think France introduced this system immediately after the French revolution.

It was immediately after the French Revolution and the whole world knows what the advantages of this measure are. To say after all these years that it is premature to bring this measure into existence is what I cannot comprehend. I am really very sorry to say that I do agree with him though I agreed with him on many other occasions. So I heartily welcome this Bill, but I wish the Government to be lenient in enforcing this measure in future.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ (ಗುಬ್ಬಿ).—ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೆ, ಬಹಳ ವೇದನೆಯಿಂದ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ವಿರೋಧ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಇಷ್ಟೆ: ಸಮಾನ್ಯದ ನೆಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನತೆಯ ಸಮಾಧಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮೂರು ನಾಮ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಬೀದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರುಗಿ ಎಂದರೆ, ಆಗಬಹುದೆಂದೇಕೆನ್ನಬೇಕು? ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು, ಏಕೆ ಎಂದು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿದರೆಂದು, ಚೇಳಿನ ಮಂತ್ರ ಬಾರದೆ ಹಾವಿನ ಹುತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಹಾಕಿ ಕುಟುಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೆ? ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಟೆಡ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದರು, ಇಷ್ಟು ಶೇಕಡ ಕಮಿಷ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು; ಈ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಟೆಡ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲ ನಡೆಯುವುದು ಬರಿಯ ನಾಟಕ, ಸದಾರಮೆ ನಾಟಕ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವಾಗ ಇಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ತರಬಹುದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನು ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಟೆಡ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ತೂಕ ಅಳತೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ನಾವು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ flexible ಆಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಅಳತೆ ತೂಕ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ, ನಾವು ಸರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದುದನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಲಿಲ್ಲ? ಅವರನ್ನೊಪ್ಪಿಸುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆ ಮಾಯವಾಯಿತು? ಕಾಲಗತಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರನ್ನು ತೃಪ್ತಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಜನ ಎಷ್ಟುಕಾಲ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ! ಈ ಕಾನೂನು ಹೇಗೆ ಬಂತು? ಅಳತೆ ತೂಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಏನು ಅನಾನುಕೂಲವಾಯಿತು? ಶ್ರೀ ನರಸಿಂಹ್ ಅವರು ನಾಯಿ ಪೈಸೆ, I am sorry, Sir, ಅಲ್ಲ ನಯಾ ಪೈಸೆಯಿಂದ ಏನೇನು ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಯಿತೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. (ನಗು!)

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನಾಲಗೆಯಿಂದ ಜಾರಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾತು ಬಂತೋ ಅಥವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದಿರೊ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಲ್ಲ, ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ slip ಆಯಿತು.

ನಯಾಪೈಸೆಯಿಂದ ಏನು ಅನಾನುಕೂಲವಾಯಿತೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಪದ್ಧತಿ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನೆಹರೂ ಅವರ ಪರ್ಸನಲ್ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿ ಡಾ॥ ಪೀತಾಂಬರಪಂತ್ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು, ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟ್‌ನವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು, ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಒಂದು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುನ್ನುದೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದರು. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಯನ್ನೇನಾದರೂ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ? ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ವರದಿ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ? ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೇಳಿದುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಹೇಗೆ? ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೋ ಆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ನೂರರಷ್ಟು ಹಿಂದೆ ಸರಿದರು ಎಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ, ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುವ, ರೈತರನ್ನು ಕಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಸುವ ಇಂಥ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ತಂದು ಇದನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಕಡತಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.—ಇದರಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—58 ಸೇರನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡರೆ 52 ಸೇರನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥ. ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಟೆಡ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗಿರುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಅನಾನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು, ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಏರಬೇಕು. ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಸಮನ್ಯಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕು; ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟದಾಗುವ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಶಾಸನ ಕಡತದಿಂದ ಕತ್ತುಹಾಕಬೇಕು, ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಭೂಸುಧಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಯಿತು! Priority of Legislation . . . .

Sri T. D. MARANNA.—How is it relevant?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—We have to consider priority of legislation, which is to be implemented, how the people at large are to benefit, not by means of this legislation introducing metric system of weights and measures. My friend should wait and see what I have got to say. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿರುವಾಗ ಈ ಮುನೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಸರವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಗಂಟೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವೇ ನಿತ್ತು?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿರುವವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಗಂಟೆಕಾಲವೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಈ ಸಭೆ. ಅವರ ತಪ್ಪಲ್ಲ, ನಮ್ಮ ತಪ್ಪೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ನಮ್ಮ ತಪ್ಪೆಂದೇ ಒಪ್ಪೋಣ, ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಒಳ್ಳೊಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಖಾದಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್, ಕುಶಾರ್ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಲೂಮ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಇಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಕುಶಾಲ್ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಾವುದು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಕುಶಾಲು, ಕುಶಲ ಎರಡೂ ಒಂದೇ (ನಗು!)

ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗಾಮಿ ಮನೋಭಾವ ವಿದ್ದರೆ, ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಬಯಕೆಯಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇಂಥ ಮುನೂದೆಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ತಂದು ಇದನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದರಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೋ, ಯಾವುದರಿಂದ ಬಡವರಿಗೂ ಕೂಲಿಗಾರರಿಗೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೋ ಅಂಥ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತನ್ನಿ. ಅದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಇಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ತರಬೇಡಿ. ಅದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದೇನೂ ಸಣ್ಣ ಮುನೂದೆಯಲ್ಲ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ 17 ಪುಟಗಳಿವೆ. 37 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

> "The financial implications in bringing out the new legislation of Weights and Measures involves an additional non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 37 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 5,45,255. The recurring expenditure includes the present expenditure of Rs. 3,49,259 on the existing staff."

ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಇದು ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಆತುರ? ದಿಢೀರೆನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ? ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುವುದಾದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏಕೆ ಭಯ ಪಡಬೇಕು?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಇದು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ 35 ನಿಮಿಷ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು 25 ನಿಮಿಷ ಇವೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀ ಮುಕ್ಕಣಪ್ಪನವರು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಮುಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು, ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ನಿಮಿಷ ಬೇಕು. ಇನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ನಿಮಿಷ ದವ್ವಾದರೂ ಮುಕ್ಕಣಪ್ಪನವರು ಮುಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

The House will now rise for Lunch and meet after half an hour.

The House adjourned for Lunch at Three of the Clock and reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

Slogans in the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Before we start discussion, I have to announce my decision about the slogan that was uttered in this House by the Hon'ble Member Sri Samaji. I have decided